

## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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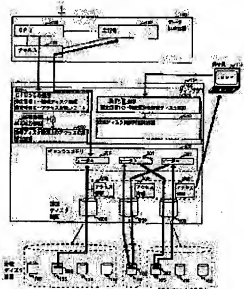
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## (54) STORAGE CONTROLLER

## (57)Abstract

**PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED:** To improve the access performance in sequential access, etc., by performing rearrangement to a physical storage device in units of logical storage drives and successively storing data on the physical storage device.

**SOLUTION:** A service engineer refers to access information 500 presented by an SVP 111 to examine the rearrangement of the logical disk drives 200. Consequently, when there is a logical disk 200 decided to be rearranged, a rearrangement indication 620 is sent to the storage controller 104. A director 106 receives the indication 620 and performs a logical disk rearranging process 630 between two specified logical disk drives 200. At this time, logical-physical correspondence information 300 is used to transfer data in one-process units to be rearranged from the physical disk drive 105 to a cache memory 107. Then the data 201 in the process units on the cache memory 107 are repeatedly written to the physical disk drive 105 as a rearrangement destination and the correspondence information 300 is updated after the writing is completed.



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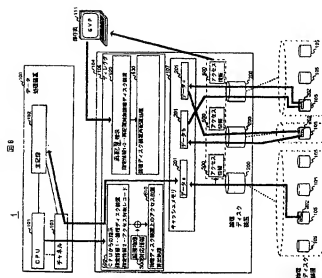






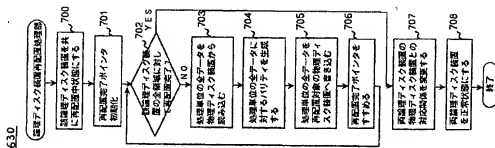


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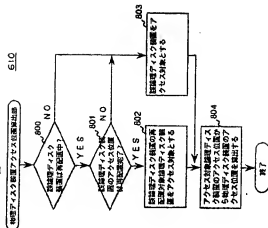
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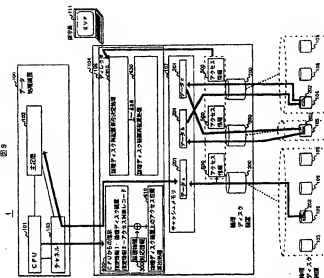
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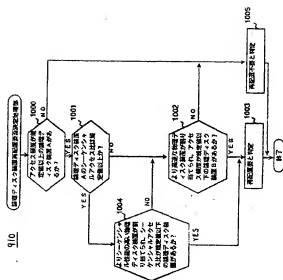




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1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
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3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

## CLAIMS

## Claim(3)

Claim 1) The memory control unit characterized by to have a logical-memory equipment means store data in the physical store of a relocation place continuously while a data processor rearranges said logical-memory equipment to said physical store based on the index defined beforehand in the memory control unit which arranges the logical memory equipment which performs direct access to the physical store which actually memorizes data, and controls the data transfer between said data processors and said physical stores.

Claim 2) In the memory control unit with which a data processor controls the data transfer between matching, said data processor, and said physical store for the physical store which equally remembers data to be logical memory equipment which performs direct access. An access information extraction means to extract the access information to the logical memory equipment of a data processor as an index during employment of control of said data transfer to the memory control unit, and the data transfer means to transfer the data from the physical store of a relocation place continuously while rearranging said logical memory equipment to said physical store based on said index.

Claim 3) The memory control unit with which said access information is characterized by including the access frequency information from said data processor to said logical memory equipment in a memory control unit according to claim 2.

Claim 4) The memory control unit with which said access information is characterized by including the access pattern information from said data processor to said logical memory equipment in a memory control unit according to claim 2 or 3.

Claim 5) The memory control unit characterized by said index being the dependability for which said logical memory equipment is asked in a memory control unit according to claim 1.

Claim 6) The memory control unit characterized by providing an index presentation means to show said index to either of claim 1 to claims 5 in the memory control unit of a publication at a customer engineer, and a relocation directions reception means to receive the relocation instructions from a customer engineer.

Claim 7) The memory control unit characterized by providing a relocation directions reception means to receive the relocation directions from a data processor in a memory control unit given either of claim 1 to claims 5 in the memory control unit of a publication at a customer engineer. Claim 8) The memory control unit characterized by providing a relocation necessity decision means to determine the necessity of relocation as either of claim 1 to claims 5 in the memory control unit of a publication based on said index.

Claim 9) When the logical memory equipment under relocation has access from a data processor in the memory control unit of a publication at either of claim 1 to claims 8. The completion field of relocation and relocation incomplete field of logical memory equipment under relocation are identified. The memory control unit characterized by providing further the access location change means which will be made to access the logical memory equipment of a relocation place if said access location is said completion field of relocation, and will be made to access the logical memory equipment concerned if said access location is said relocation incomplete field.

[Claim 10] It is the store system characterized by for said memory control unit to acquire the access situation by said data processor in the store system which has the memory control unit which controls the data transfer between two or more physical stores for holding the data of the logical store which a data processor recognizes for a data access, and said two or more physical units and data processor, and to move the data of said logical store to the 2nd physical store from the 1st physical store based on said access situation.

[Translation done.]





arranged in a disk array configuration, this logical disk equipment 200 corresponds with two or more physical disk equipments 105. Moreover, the capacity of physical disk equipment 105 is larger than logical disk equipment 200, and when the data of two or more logical disk equipments can be stored in one physical disk equipment 105, this physical disk equipment 105 corresponds with two or more logical disk equipments 200. Correspondence of this logical disk equipment 200 and physical disk equipment 105 is managed for said information 300 corresponding to logic equipments. For example, when CPU101 of a data processor 100 leads the data of logical disk equipments 200, based on the information 300 corresponding to logic equipments, it asks for the data of physical disk equipments 105. In this case, the data of logical disk equipment 200 is stored in physical disk equipment 105. In the case of logical disk equipment 200, only logical disk equipment unit 104 and asks for the data storage location 202 in the field of the physical disk equipment 105, and data transfer is performed.

[0228] Drawing 3 is a drawing showing the physical data corresponding to logic physics. The information 300 corresponding to logic physics consists of logical disk configuration information 310 and physical disk configuration information 320. Logical disk configuration information 310 is the information about the field on the physical disk equipment 105 with which each logical disk equipment 200 is arranged, and when asking for the physical disk equipment 105 which corresponds from logical disk equipment 200, it is used. On the other hand, physical disk configuration information 320 is the information about the logical disk equipment 200 arranged at each physical disk equipment 105. The information 320 is used when the logical disk equipment 200 is arranged from physical disk equipment 105. It is used when the logical disk equipment 200 is arranged from physical disk equipment 105.

[0229] As for said logical disk configuration information 310, only the number of logical disk equipment 200 has the group of the physical disk device group 311, the RAID configuration 312, and a starting position 313. Said physical disk device group 311 is information which shows the physical disk equipment 105 with which the logical disk equipment 200 concerned is arranged. Said RAID configuration 312 shows said physical disk device group 311 RAID level. Said starting position 313 shows the head location where the logical disk equipment 200 concerned is arranged on physical disk equipment 105.

4000] As for said physical disk configuration information 320, only the number of physical disk equipment 105 has the logical disk device group 321. Said logical device group 321 shows that the logical disk equipment 200 arranged at the physical disk equipment 105 concerned. [8031] Drawing 4 is drawing showing the logical disk information 400. As for the logical disk information 400, only the number of logical disk equipment 200 has the logical disk condition 401 and the completion pointer 402 of relocation. Said logical disk condition 401 expresses the condition of the logical disk equipment 200 "normal", "lock out", "under", etc. [ under a format and relocation. ] Said completion pointer 402 of relocation is effective information only when the logical disk equipment 200 is "rearranging", and the head location of the field which has yet finished relocation processing is shown, the next location 200, i.e., logical disk equipment 200 concerned, and the number of logical disk equipment 200 concerning the logical disk equipment 200 concerned. In access to the field before the completion of the data access, "under" access to the physical disk equipment 105 after relocation at the time of the data access, "under" it must access. On the other hand, in access to the physical completion pointer of relocation 402, it must access to the physical disk equipment 105 before relocation.

[0032] Drawing 5 expresses access information 500. As for access information 500, only the number of logical disk equipment 200 has the access frequency information 501, and the access pattern information 502. Refer to this access frequency information 500 for a memory control unit 104, a data processor 100, or SVPI111. Said access frequency information 501 manages the count of accesses to the logical disk equipment 200 concerned per unit time amount. This access frequency information 501 is used as an index which asks for the high time or the low time of access frequency in each logical disk equipment 200. Said access pattern information 502 manages the access pattern of access to the logical disk equipment 200 concerned, and random access to the logical disk equipment 502. This access pattern information 502 is used as an index which asks for the high or low sequential engine performance uses it as an index which asks for desirable logical disk equipment 200.

[0033] Next, actuation of a memory control unit 104 is explained. Drawing 6 is drawing which

expressed activation of a memory control unit 104 to the first. The read-out at the time of read/write processing is explained. In case a director 106 usually performs the read/write processing, he receives the directions 600 from CPU from CPU101 through the channel 103. The directions 800 from this CPU include the assignment information 1 which specifies the logical disk equipment 200 with which the record for a lead (or light) is memorized, and the assignment information 2 which specifies the location (a truck, a sector, record) in the logical disk equipment 200 with which the record for a lead (or light) is memorized. A director 106 is access location calculation processing (610) on physical disk equipment, and computes the access location on physical disk equipment. 105 using the directions 800 from CPU and the information 300 corresponding to logic physics. This physical disk drive-access location calculation processing (610) is explained in full detail with reference to drawing 8 later. Then, for example by lead 105 are read out on cache memory 107, it considers as data 201, and the read-out data 201 is transmitted to a primary storage 102 through a channel 103.

[0034] Next, extraction processing of access information 500 is explained. At the time of access of the read/write processing from CPU101, a director 106 updates the access information 500 of the logical disk equipment 200 for every access. Extraction of the access frequency information 501 counts up the internal counter at every access, and judges access frequency from said internal UNTA at the time of access after access progress of fixed time amount or the count of fixed. Extraction of the access pattern information 502 counts up the amount of a sequential access at the internal counter at every access, and judges an access pattern from said internal counter at the time of access after access progress of fixed time amount or the count of fixed.

[0035] Next, the relocation directions 620 are explained. A customer engineer examines the need for relocation of each logical disk equipment 200 with reference to the access information 500 result through SVM111. If there is logical disk equipment 200 which opted for relocation as a result of this examination, the relocation directions 620 will be issued to a memory control unit 104 through SVM111. These relocation directions 620 consist of directions information 1-2 which specifies two logical disk equipments 200 for relocation. The contents of examination which are performed by the logical disk equipment 200 are explained in detail in the next section.

[0036] Next, the relocation directions 620 are explained. The contents of examination which are performed by the logical disk equipment 200 are explained in detail in the next section. The decision processing 910 in which it explains with reference to granting 10 with the 3rd operation result mentioned later.

[0036] Next, logical disk element relocation processing (830) is explained. A specified logical disk performs logical disk element relocation processing (830) between two directed logical disk equipments 200 in response to said relocation directions 820. Drawing 7 is the processing flow Fig. of the logical disk element relocation processing section 830. At step 700, the logical disk condition 401 of two logical disk equipments 200 of having been specified of the logical disk condition 401 is set up during relocation. At step 701, the completion pointer 402 of information 400 of two logical disk equipments 200 with which it was specified of the logical disk relocation of two logical disk equipments 200 from which it was specified of the logical disk information 400 is initialized in the head location of each logical disk equipment 200. At step 702, the completion pointer of relocation of two logical disk equipments 200 with which it was specified of the logical disk information 400 is incremented by one. At step 703, the relocation of two logical disk equipments 200 with which it was specified of the logical disk information 400 is completed. At step 704, the relocation of two logical disk equipments 200 with which it was specified of the logical disk information 400 is completed, and is processed to step 703 and has completed. It will progress to step 707.

[0037] At step 703, data transfer from physical disk equipment 105 to a cache memory 107 top is performed to store data for 1 time of the batch of relocation processing from the data location which the completion pointer 402 of relocation shows. Here, the amount of data for 1 time of a batch is determined as the least common multiple of each amount of data corresponding to one redundancy data of two logical disk equipments 200 for relocation. For example, if 100 of RAID1 and 200 of RAID5 are used as the logical disk equipment 200, the amount of data corresponding to one redundancy data of the logical disk equipment 200 of RAID1 is "1", the amount of data for 1 time of a batch will be determined as the amount of data corresponding to one redundancy data of the logical disk equipment 200 of RAID5, i.e., the amount of data corresponding to one parity.

[0038] At step 704, when the relocation phase of RAID level which has parity parity is completed to equipment 200 for relocation is the time of RAID level which has parity parity, parity is requested to

the data 201 for 1 time of the batch for [on cache memory 107] relocation. At step 705, the parity created at the data 201 and said step 704 for 1 time of a batch for relocation is written in the physical disk equipment 105 of a relocation place. [on cache memory 107] At step 708, the completion pointer 402 of relocation is carried forward by 1 time of the batch. And it returns to said step 702.

[0039] In addition, in the above-mentioned step 703, 704, it transmits and doubles also to nonvolatile memory 109, and data and parity prevent data missing by the cache failure. This reason at the time of the writing in the above-mentioned step 705 For example, the inside of the data of the 1st logical disk equipment 200 and the 2nd logical disk equipment 200. Supposing the data on cache memory 107 become access impossible according to a failure in the phase which wrote the data of the 1st logical disk equipment 200 in physical disk equipment 105 (physical disk equipment 105 with which the dimension is arranged at the 2nd logical disk equipment 200) because the data of the 2nd logical disk equipment 200 will be overwritten as mentioned above.

Therefore, this data of the 1st logical disk equipment 200 will be overwritten as mentioned above. Therefore, physical disk equipment 105 with which the dimension is arranged at the 2nd logical disk equipment 200.

[0040] At step 707, the information 300 corresponding to logic physics is updated. That is, the logical disk configuration information 310 and the physical disk configuration information 321 are stored. At step 708, the logical condition 401 of the logical disk information 400 is returned to the original condition, and relocation processing (630) is ended.

[0041] Next, physical disk drive-access location calculation processing (610) is explained. Drawing 8 is the processing flow Fig. of the physical disk drive-access location calculation processing section 610. If it confirms whether the logical disk condition 401 of the logical disk equipment 200 for access of the logical disk information 400 "is rearranging" and becomes "during relocation" about it at step 800 — step 801 — progressing — " — under relocation — it — — — if there is nothing, it will progress to step 803.

[0042] The completion pointer 402 of relocation and the access data location of the logical disk equipment 200 for access of the logical disk information 400 are compared. If an access data location becomes after the location which the completion pointer 402 of relocation points out, it will progress to step 802, and if an access data location becomes a front location / which the completion pointer 402 of relocation points out, it will progress to step 803 at step 801.

[0043] Next, the logical disk equipment 200 of the relocation place of the logical disk equipment 200 is determined. And it progresses to step 804.

[0044] At step 803, the logical disk equipment 200 corresponding to the logical disk information 400 is determined. And it progresses to step 804.

[0045] At step 804, the access location on the physical disk equipment 105 corresponding to the logical disk equipment 200 for access is computed using the information 300 corresponding to logic physics.

[0046] According to the information processing system 1 and the memory control unit 104 concerning the above operation gestalt [ 1 at ], logical disk equipment with high access frequency is rearrangeable to more nearly high-speed physical disk equipment with the decision of a customer engineer based on access information 500. Moreover, logical disk equipment with the high ratio of a sequential access is rearrangeable to physical disk equipment with the more high sequential access engine performance. Therefore, the access engine performance can be improved.

[0047] - The operation gestalt of the 2nd operation gestalt—above 1st is transformed, and access information 500 is shown to a data processor 100 from a memory control unit 104, and a data processor 100 determines relocation necessity and you may make it take out relocation information (about ( 620 )) to a memory control unit 104.

[0048] The operation gestalt — The 3rd operation control unit 104 makes a decision. For example, SVIP111 is provided in the memory control unit 104. The operation gestalt 104, the operation gestalt 8 is drawn which corresponded according to the operation gestalt 104, the detail. The difference from the 1st operation gestalt ( drawing 6 ) is that the logical disk relocation necessity decision processing section 910 issues the relocation directions 820.

[0050] Drawing 10 is the processing flow Fig. of the above-mentioned logical disk relocation

necessity decision processing section 910 A director 108 performs this logical disk relocation necessity decision processing (910) by inspecting the access information 500 of each logical disk equipment 200, a fixed period. If there is whether there is logical disk equipment / low speed / the physical disk equipment 105 which access frequency exceeds default value and is arranged at step 1000 with reference to the access frequency information 501 on access information 500 / equipment / comparatively / ( this is hereafter called 1st candidate logical disk equipment 200 ), and logical disk equipment 200 which checks and corresponds, it will progress to step 1001, and if there is nothing, it will progress to step 1005.

[0051] At step 1001, it confirms whether the ratio of a sequential access is beyond default value, with reference to the access pattern information 502 on said 1st candidate logical disk equipment 200, if it is not beyond default value, it will progress to step 1002, and with default value / beyond 1 it progresses to step 1004.

[0052] At step 1002, with reference to the access frequency information 501 on the logical disk equipment 200 arranged at physical disk equipment 105 more nearly high-speed than said 1st candidate logical disk equipment 200, it check and it is whether access frequency has logical disk equipment 200 below default value ( this is hereafter called 2nd candidate logical disk equipment 200 ), and if it will progress to step 1003, and if there is nothing, it will progress to step 1005.

[0053] It determines that relocation processing (630) is required between said 1st candidate logical disk equipment 200 and said 2nd candidate logical disk equipment 200, and the relocation directions 820 are taken out with step 1003. And processing is ended.

[0054] At step 1004, with reference to the access pattern information 502 on the logical disk equipment 200 arranged at physical disk equipment 105 with the sequential engine performance higher than said 1st candidate logical disk equipment 200, it check and it is whether the ratio of a sequential access has logical disk equipment 200 below default value ( this is hereafter called 2nd candidate logical disk equipment ), and if it will progress to said step 1003, and if there is nothing, it will progress to said step 1002.

[0055] At step 1005, it is determined that relocation processing (630) of logical disk equipment 200 is unnecessary. And processing is ended.

[0056] According to the information processing system 1 and the memory control unit 104 concerning the above operation gestalt [ 3rd ], based on access information 500, logical disk equipment with high access frequency is rearrangeable to more nearly high-speed physical disk equipment automatically. Moreover, logical disk equipment with the high ratio of a sequential access is rearrangeable to physical disk equipment with the more high sequential access engine performance. Therefore, the access engine performance can be improved.

[0057] - 4th operation gestalt—above 1st is transformed, and the operation gestalt — deformation — access information 500 — replacing with — or — — is drawn, the dependability required of logical disk equipment 200 may be used for the index of the relocation processing necessity decision. If dependability is used for an index, the dependability of the data on logical disk equipment 200 can be raised.

[0058] [Effect of the Invention] According to the memory control unit of this invention, with the case of a sequential access, or a random accelerator, even when a hit ratio is low, the access engine performance can be improved. Moreover, according to the memory control unit of this invention, the dependability of data can be improved.

[Transition done.]

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3.in the drawings, any words are not translated.

## DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

## Brief Description of the Drawings

Drawing 1] It is the block diagram of the information processing system containing the memory control unit concerning the 1st operation gestalt of this invention.

Drawing 2] It is the explanatory view of the correspondence relation between logical disk equipment and physical disk equipment.

Drawing 3] It is the configuration instantiation Fig. of the information corresponding to logic physics.

Drawing 4] It is the configuration instantiation Fig. of logical disk information.

Drawing 5] It is the configuration instantiation Fig. of access information.

Drawing 6] It is the block diagram showing actuation of the memory control unit in the 1st operation gestalt of this invention.

Drawing 7] It is the processing flow Fig. of the logical disk equipment relocation processing operation.

Drawing 8] It is the processing flow Fig. of the physical disk drive-access location calculation operation.

Drawing 9] It is the block diagram showing actuation of the memory control unit in the 3rd operation gestalt of this invention.

Drawing 10] It is the processing flow Fig. of the logical disk equipment relocation necessity decision processing section.

## Description of Notations

Information Processing System

100 — Data processor

101 — CPU

102 — Primary storage

103 — Channel

104 — Memory control unit

105 — Physical disk equipment

106 — Director

107 — Cache memory

108 — Cache directory

109 — Nonvolatile memory

110 — Nonvolatile memory management information

111 — SVP

200 — Logical disk equipment

201 — Data

202 — Data storage location

300 — Information corresponding to logic physics

400 — Logical disk information

500 — Access information

600 — Directions from CPU

810 — The access location calculation processing section on physical disk equipment

620 — Directions information

830 — Logical disk equipment relocation processing section

910 — Logical disk relocation necessity decision processing section

[Translation done.]